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ABSTRACT

The Model 3 communication skills lexicon consists of three lists of words developed by the Southwest Regional Laboratory (SWRL) for use in communication skills instruction in K-6. This report documents the procedures followed in compiling the entry lexicon, the first component of the Model 3 communication skills lexicon. The entry lexicon is defined as those words learned by children before entering kindergarten. Minor revisions of the inclusion-exclusion criteria as defined in Cronnell (1971) are explained, and a comparison is made with the Model 2 lexicon. Separate lists are included for proper names; literary, fictional, and historical names; contractions; and phrases. Also noted are some observations about the organization and character of the speech of kindergarten children. (Author/RB)

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SPECIFICATION OF THE MODEL 3 ENTRY LEXICON

Mary Rhode

ABSTRACT

The procedures followed in compiling the entry lexicon for a Model 3 communication skills lexicon are described. Minor revisions of the inclusion-exclusion criteria as defined in Cronnell (1971c) are explained, and a comparison is made with the Model 2 lexicon. Separate lists have been included for: proper names, literary, fictional, and historical names, contractions, and phrases. Also noted are some observations about the organization and character of the speech of kindergarten children.

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SPECIFICATION OF THE MODEL 3 ENTRY LEXICON*

Mary Rhode

The first stage in the design of the Model 3 Communication Skills lexicon is the identification of the entry lexicon. This paper defines the procedures used in specifying the entry lexicon, and lists the results in five appendices with frequencies noted below:

Entry list	2035
Proper names	611
Literary, fictional, and historical names	27
Contractions	43
Phrases	38
Total:	2754

SOURCES AND PROCEDURES

Four sources were consulted to obtain an entry lexicon which represents word use: Kolson (1960), Murphy (1957), Weaver (1955), and Entwistle (1966).[1] Kolson, as the most recent and comprehensive study, was the basic source. All words from this study were included. From Murphy, a summary of seven studies made primarily in New England, words with a frequency of five or more were included. Because of the geographic limitations of Weaver's study, words occurring in at least three classrooms with a total frequency of five or more, or in at least

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*For a definition of an entry lexicon see Cronnell (1971b).

[1]For more comprehensive discussions of sources see Cronnell (1971c and 1969).

two classrooms with a total frequency of ten or more, were included. Entwistle, a word-association study, provided those words which occurred at least twice as responses to one stimulus. Although it would have been desirable to have had word studies from all parts of the United States, it was felt that those that were available offered a wider geographic sampling than had previously been possible. However, it should be realized that weather and cultural influences account for locally active words that are not characteristic of all areas.

The final entry lexicon was formed by including those words which occurred in two or more of the above four sources. The result was a set of over 2,000 words representative of the active vocabulary of children entering kindergarten (see Appendix A). Every effort was made to obtain not only as complete and accurate a lexicon as possible, but also, one based on objective and authoritative sources.

The principal authorities for determining word status were *Webster's Seventh New Collegiate Dictionary* (1967, hereafter referred to as *Webster's*), and *The American Heritage Dictionary of the English Language* (1969, *The AHD*). Cronnell (1971c) indicated only *Webster's*; *The AHD* was added because it is more recent and lists many new items not contained in *Webster's*. As expected, the inclusion-exclusion criteria as defined in Cronnell (1971c) proved to be only partly adequate in anticipating the regularities, as well as irregularities, of the language. The criteria which had to be added are specified and explained below. It should be remembered that, in addition to satisfying the requirements of an inclusion standard, a word in the

entry lexicon also had to occur in two or more of the four sources. Consequently, many of these criteria will be reflected more in the general than in the entry lexicon.

REVISIONS OF INCLUSION-EXCLUSION CRITERIA

As suggested in Cronnell (1971c), when the compilation was in progress, a few problems arose which required minor revisions of some of the inclusion-exclusion criteria.

The conditions under which an inflected verb was listed, namely the separate main entry of -ing and -ed forms in *Webster's* or *The AHD*, revealed some possible inconsistencies in the policies and practices employed by current lexicographers. For example, washing, sweeping, and sewing are listed as entries, but ironing, cleaning, cooking, and other common household tasks are not. To fill in these gaps, a frame to determine the appropriateness of nouns was devised: "What it/he needs is a (good)_____," e.g., cleaning. This balances the objective frame for adjectives: "It/he is very_____" (cf, Francis, 1958), e.g., thrilling.

The inclusion of alternative spellings was interpreted broadly. Because only sources based on speech were used, any alternative spelling was counted, since the pronunciation does not determine a particular spelling. For instance, if a source listed doggie, it was entered as both doggie and doggy. Thus, the number of spelled words will be greater than the number of spoken words.

It was further decided that onomatopoeic expressions in reduplicated form in the sources would be entered in the lexicon as hyphenated (e.g.,

arf-arf). This decision was made independently of dictionaries which omit many such forms used by children. However, if any onomatopoeic term was listed in single form in one source (e.g., choo) and in reduplicated form in another (e.g., choo-choo), the single form was used in the lexicon.

The items TV and OK presented unusual problems. As Cronnell (1971c) indicated, abbreviations were to be listed separately and not included in the entry list. OK is a unique form explained by Cronnell (1970) in a footnote. "The Berdiansky et al. [1969, separate contraction] listing also includes OK, which actually is neither a contraction nor an abbreviation; it is a separate lexical item..." But TV and OK qualified for inclusion on the entry list by their occurrences in three sources each. Also, TV is a main entry in *The AHD* and OK is a main entry in both *Webster's* and *The AHD*. Because of these authoritative assignments of "word" status, and the recognition of their increasingly-higher frequency usages in modern day English, it was decided to include them in the entry lexicon.

The last inclusion criteria was added when it was discovered that much of the final entry lexicon consisted of closed sets in everyday use (e.g., days of the week, seasons, months, number names, etc.). Occasionally words were missing from otherwise complete sets, and this omission was considered to be coincidental and probably due to sampling effects. Therefore, if three-fourths or more of the words in a closed set were found in two or more sources, and the remaining words were found in only one source, then all words in the set were included in the final entry lexicon. All possible closed sets were not defined.

Every effort was made to establish all the criteria necessary to account for the vocabulary used by children. However, it should be realized that, through either the human error possible in tabulating thousands of words, or a methodological error in overlooking some facet of language which was not reflected in the sources used, this list may not be completely free from error.

COMPARISON WITH BERDIANSKY, CRONNELL, AND KOEHLER

Since the 9,000-word vocabulary list of Berdiansky, Cronnell, and Koehler (1969, hereafter referred to as BCK) was the Model 2 Communication Skills lexicon, a comparison of the two proved interesting. There were 101 words added that had not been included in the BCK list, or approximately 5% of the total entry compilation. Of these 101 words, 65, or 3.2% of the total entry lexicon, were added under the expanded inclusion criteria, which assigns noun or adjective status to certain -ing and -ed forms: 59 as separate main entries in *Webster's* or *The AHD*, and six by the application of the aforementioned frames. Thus, two-thirds of the additional words are inflected forms. It is suspected that some -ing and -ed forms are not actually in kindergarten children's vocabularies as nouns or adjectives. However, since the sources do not differentiate on grounds of usage, they were included. Five words were included because they represented alternate spellings; one onomatopoeic child word (choo) was added; two slang words (yeah and OK) in use by young children are recognized by *Webster's*. Since the BCK lexicon was based primarily on the Rinsland (1945) study of words written by children, grades 1-8, and this entry lexicon is based on

studies of the speech of kindergarten children, some additional lexical items might be expected, including some that would reflect cultural changes. At least 14 words in the present entry lexicon but not in BCK seemed to be considered new: cruiser, drive-in, dungarees, easel, jeans, Kleenex, nylon, plastic, ponytail, sandbox, spaceship, speedboat, sprinkler, and TV. The two words, easel and sandbox, may represent changes in kindergarten curriculum and the increase of nursery schools.

COMPARISON WITH JOHNSON'S BEGINNING READING VOCABULARY

A comparison was also made with Johnson's (1971) basic vocabulary list of 306 high frequency words to be used for beginning reading. The words in this compilation were limited to the 500 most commonly used words in the Kučera and Francis (1967) study, and were drawn solely from the New England-based study by Murphy and others (1957) of children's oral speech, used also as one of four sources for the entry list. A major difference between the two studies is that Johnson included words that met the criterion frequency at both kindergarten and first grade levels, whereas the current study included words only at the kindergarten level. Even so, all of the Johnson words were included in the Model 3 entry lexicon except three (i.e., art, plan, and women), which Johnson included for their first grade frequency. It would appear that the Johnson vocabulary list for beginning reading is much more limited than the entry lexicon and does not anticipate a beginning reading program at the kindergarten level.

PROPER NAMES

The tendency for children to use proper names for identification of toys and pets as well as people is an indication of the importance of proper names in their active vocabulary. Even at the adult level, names comprise up to 9% of the reading vocabulary (Engels, 1968) and are certainly necessary for the writing of children's stories. Thus, in addition to the entry lexicon words described above, 611 English proper names are included (see Appendix B). Not all kindergarten children are expected to know all the names listed; many will know others that are not listed.

The primary souce was Cronnell (1971d). This study was replicated and a few deletions and additions resulted, conditioned primarily by the changing propularity and, therefore, frequency of names. The criteria for selection of surnames were changed slightly. First, in view of the ultimate purpose to be accomplished, the 25 highest frequency surnames in Social Security records was judged sufficient. Cronnell (1971d), already contained 22 surnames, some of which were duplicated in the Social Security records. With the ambiguity of many first and surnames, the total possible number increased. Second, the source of these added surnames was changed to the 1970 edition of *The New York Times Encyclopedic Almanac*, because of the delay in obtaining the 1972 edition.

Of the total 611 names, 519 function exclusively as first names (e.g., Jeff and Elizabeth), 20 are usually surnames only (e.g., Anderson and Jones) and 72 are ambiguous (e.g., Clifford and Morris). It should perhaps be mentioned that, of the 519 first names, some represent

alternate spellings (e.g., Cathy and Kathy), some are the diminutives often used for children (e.g., Billie and Annie), and some are simply nicknames derived from first names (e.g., Bob and Beth). Often the derived name achieves the same status as its more complete form, and children are given only the shortened form (e.g., Jeff from Jeffrey, and Kay from Katherine). Many stylized spellings, primarily in girls' names, become generally accepted (e.g., Toni and Faye). All of these variations conspire to swell the ranks of proper names, and selection of a working list becomes more subjective than is desirable. Unfortunately, reliable frequency lists of current names are nonexistent.

It was orignally proposed that Mexican-American and Japanese-American names be included in the entry lexicon (Cronnell, 1971c). However, the contemporary status of such names in the United States is unclear, and there are no known reliable sources for deriving a small set of these names. Thus it has been decided to eliminate them from the study of a Model 3 Communication Skills lexicon. Should such names be desired in the course of program development, Cronnell (1971d) may be consulted as a tentative source.

LITERARY, FICTIONAL, AND HISTORICAL NAMES

Although three of the sources used for the entry lexicon obviously excluded all or almost all proper nouns from their studies, the frequent usage of the few that were included indicated they were too important in children's speech to be ignored. Murphy and others (1957) is the only source that included all such items, and they represent unusually high frequencies. Most are names in children's literature and may

indicate that the literary background of today's kindergarteners is not as barren as some may think. Furthermore, if the other sources had not excluded these names, many more would be listed (cf, inclusion criteria mentioned earlier). Because of the limitation of having only one source, all proper names with occurrences of 26 or more in Murphy and others (1957) were included. This resulted in a list of 27 (see Appendix C). Generally, television personalities (e.g., Roy Rogers, Superman, Wild Bill Hickock) were excluded in the belief that they were too dated.

Lists of local terms (e.g., Higgins Beach and San Fernando), trade names (e.g., Buick and Wheaties), and a potpourri of left-overs will be maintained for future reference, but will not be included in the entry lexicon.

CONTRACTIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS

It became apparent in this study that children have learned to use a full set of contractions by the time they enter kindergarten. All of the contractions listed involved verbal auxiliaries and were either verb form + contracted negative morpheme or pronominal subject + contracted verbal.[2]

The 43 contractions (see Appendix D), which were usually found with relatively high frequency in three or four sources, fell into complete sets. Not was contracted on all inflected forms of the auxiliaries be, have, and do, as well as on can, could, will, would, should, and must. The only three forms missing that are found in dialects of English were needn't, mightn't, and oughtn't, and the last two are

[2]The one exception was let's.

used less frequently all the time.[3] The verbs be, have, will, and had/would[4] were all contracted on complete paradigmatic sets of personal pronouns, with one exception, it'd.[5] (She'd and we'd occurred in only one source each, but were included to complete the set.)

Since being listed in *Webster's* or *The AHD* is a requirement for inclusion on the entry lexicon, only the above contractions were listed. However, there were complete sets of verbs be and will contracted on relative and interrogative pronouns (i.e., who, what, that) and incomplete sets of be and will contracted on adverbials (i.e., there, here, how, when, and why).[6]

The BCK lexicon with 54 contractions (Cronnell, 1970) contains six forms not found in any of the entry sources: all's, ma'am, needn't, o'er, 'tis, and 'twas. But BCK does not include there's, there'll, that'll, what'll, and where'd, which were found in several sources of kindergarten speech.

Because the sources for this lexicon were studies of speech rather than writing, abbreviations did not occur. However, two items which are in constant use (i.e., Mr. and Mrs.) are unique; they are never written in any other form without a possible change in context. According to

---

[3]May + not → mayn't and shall not → shan't are no longer found in most dialects.

[4]Had and would are ambiguous, both having the same contracted form, -'d.

[5]It'd is also missing on the BCK list (Cronnell, 1970).

[6]A total of 12 additional contractions not listed in the entry lexicon.

Webster's, for instance, missus can be either a wife or a mistress, with varying connotations. While the entry lexicon was based on speech, its form was necessarily graphic. Therefore, the abbreviated graphic forms, Mr. and Mrs., were included in order to represent the speech forms, /místər/ and /mísəz/, with their specific semantic references.

PHRASES IN THE ENTRY LEXICON

Applying the same restrictions to units of two or more words as to single-word items, i.e., occurrence in at least two sources, a list of 38 phrases was obtained (see Appendix E). In a highly subjective analysis, approximately 23 phrases seemed to pertain to childhood interests and activities with some overlapping of common interests with adults (e.g., hot dog, roller skate, Sunday school), 13 pertained to children only by association (e.g., gas station, lawn mower, washing machine), and two were function-type phrases (i.e., all right and every time). Phrases do not form a part of the entry lexicon per se, but are listed to provide additional information about kindergarten speech.

MISCELLANEOUS OBSERVATIONS

Careful scrutiny of the final entry lexicon produced some interesting observations about the organization and character of the spoken language of kindergarten children. Although no attempt was made to organize all 2,000+ words into sets, many complete closed sets were observed:

Inflected forms of verb be

Modal auxiliary verbs

Subject and object personal pronouns

Possessive modifier pronouns

Possessive nominal pronouns

Two-thirds of the reflexive pronouns

Prepositions: 39[7]

Cardinal numbers to twenty, by tens[8] to hundred, then thousand and million

Body parts: 27 found, and there were probably others

Relatives (family): all but niece and nephew

Seasons of the year

Months

Days of the week

Money names

Colors: 12 major colors, and there may be some color variations not found.

Holidays

Directions: strangely, north and south were missing.

This list represents only a small number of the categories that could be explored; but it is enough to indicate clearly that children have learned and categorized huge chunks of language by age five, and that they probably know all of the commonly used function words in the language.

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[7]Group "F" function words (Fries, 1952).

[8]Four numbers missing here possibly did not happen to come out in the sampling. Also, zero was missing.

APPENDIX A

ENTRY LEXICON

a	airplane	another
able	alarm	answer
aboard	alike	ant
about	alive	antenna
above	all	any
absent	alligator	anybody
accident	allow	anyhow
ache	almost	anymore
across	alone	anyone
act	along	anything
acting	already	anyway
add	also	anywhere
address	always	apart
afraid	am	apartment
after	ambulance	apple
afternoon	America	applesauce
again	American	April
against	an	apron
ago	and	are
ah	angel	arm
ahead	angry	arms
air	animal	army

Note: Excluding proper names (Appendix B), literary, fictional, and historical names (Appendix C), contractions (Appendix D), and phrases (Appendix E).

around
arrow
as
ashtray
ask
asleep
at
ate
attention
attic
August
aunt
auto
automatic
automobile
awake
away
awful
awhile
baa
baby
back
backwards
backyard
bacon
bad
badge
badly
bag
baggage
bake
ball
balloon
banana
band
bandage
bandaid
bang
banjo
bank
bar
barber
bark
barn
baseball
basement
basket
basketball
bat
bath
bathe
bathroom
bathtub
batter
bay
be
beach
bead
bean
bear
beard
beat
beater
beautiful
because
become
bed
bedroom
bee
been
beer
before
began
begin
behind
being
believe
bell

belong
belt
bench
bend
bent
berry
beside
best
bet
better
between
bicycle
big
bike
bird
birdhouse
birdie
birthday
bit
bite
black
blackboard
blanket
bleed
bless
blew
blind
block
blond
blood
blouse
blow
blue
board
boat
body
boil
bomb
bomber
bone
book
boot
born
borrow
bossy
both
bother
bottle
bottom
bought
bounce
bow
bowl
box
boxing
boy
bracelet
brake
branch
brand
brave
bread
break
breakfast
brick
bride
bridge
bright
bring
broke
borken
broom
brother
brought
brown
brownie
brush
bubble
bucket

buckle
bud
bug
buggy
build
building
built
bulb
bull
bullet
bumblebee
bump
bumpy
bun
bunch
bunk
bunny
burn
burned
burnt
bus
bush
bust
busy
but
butter
butterfly
button
buy
by
bye
cabbage
cabinet
caboose
cage
cake
calendar
California
call
calling
came
camel
camera
camp
can
candle
candy
cane
cannon
canoe
canteen
canyon
cap
captain
car
card
cardboard
care
careful
careless
carpenter
carrot
carry
carton
cartoon
case
castle
cat
catch
catching
caterpillar
caught
cause
ceiling
celery
cellar
cement
cent

center
cereal
certainly
chain
chair
chalk
chance
change
charge
chase
check
cheese
cherry
chest
chew
chick
chicken
chief
child
children
chimney
chin
Chinese
chip
chocolate
choke
choo
choose
chop
Christmas
church
cigarette
circle
circus
city
clap
class
clay
clean
cleaning
climb
clip
clock
close
closed
closet
cloth
clothes
clothespin
cloud
cloudy
clown
club
coal
coat
cocoa
coconut
coffee
coke
cold
collar
college
collie
color
colored
coloring
comb
come
coming
company
conductor
cone
connect
cook
cookie
cool
cop
copy

cord
corn
corner
cornflake
cost
cot
cotton
couch
cough
could
count
counter
country
couple
course
cousin
cover
cow
cowboy
crab
crack
cracked
cracker
cradle
cranberry
crash
crawl
crayon
crazy
cream
crease
creek
creep
crib
crocodile
crooked
cross
crossing
crow
crowd
crown
cruiser
crumb
crush
cry
crying
cup
cupboard
cupcake
curl
curly
curtain
cut
cute
cutting
dad
daddy
damp
dance
dancer
dandy
dangerous
dare
dark
darn
date
daughter
day
dead
dear
December
decide
decorate
decoration
deep
deer
delicious
deliver

delivery
dentist
design
desk
dessert
destroy
diamond
diaper
did
die
diet
difference
different
difficult
dig
dime
dingdong
dinner
dirt
dirty
disappear
dish
disturb
ditch
dive
do
doctor
does
dog
doing
doll
dollar
dolly
done
donkey
door
dot
double
doughnut
down
downstairs
downtown
dozen
drain
drank
draw
drawer
drawing
dream
dress
dresser
dressing
drew
drier
drift
drink
drinking
drip
dripping
drive
drive-in
driver
driving
drop
dropping
drove
drown
drugstore
drum
dry
duck
dug
dump
dungarees
dust
duty
each
eagle

ear
earache
early
earring
earth
earthquake
easel
east
Easter
easy
eat
eaten
edge
egg
eight
eighteen
either
elastic
electric
electricity
elephant
elevator
eleven
else
empty
end
enemy
energy
engine
engineer
enjoy
enough
enter
envelope
equipment
erase
eraser
escape
even
ever
every
everybody
everyday
everyone
everything
everywhere
exactly
except
excited
excuse
exercise
explode
extra
eye
face
fact
factory
fair
fairy
fake
fall
family
fan
fancy
far
fare
farm
farmer
farther
fast
fasten
fat
father
faucet
fault
favorite
feather
February
fed

feed
feel
feeling
feelings
feet
fell
fence
fender
fertilizer
fever
few
field
fierce
fifteen
fifty
fight
fill
filling
film
find
fine
finger
fingernail
finish
finished
fire
fireman
firemen
fireplace
first
fish
fishing
fist
fit
five
fix
fixed
fixing
flag
flame
flashlight
flat
few
float
floor
flour
flow
flower
fluffy
fly
flying
fold
follow
food
fool
foot
football
for
forest
forget
forgot
fork
fort
fought
found
four
fourteen
fox
frame
free
freeze
freezer
freight
fresh
Friday
friend
frog
from
front

frost
frosting
frosty
froze
frozen
fruit
full
fun
funnies
funny
fur
furnace
furniture
fuss
gallop
game
gang
garage
garbage
garden
gas
gasoline
gate
gather
gave
gee
germ
get
ghost
giant
gift
giraffe
girl
give
glad
glass
glasses
glove
glue
go
goat
gobble
God
goes
gold
goldfish
golf
gone
good
good-by
good-bye
gorilla
gosh
got
gown
grab
grade
grandfather
grandma
grandmother
grandpa
grape
grapefruit
grass
grasshopper
gravy
gray
great
green
grew
grocery
ground
group
grow
guard
guess
guest
gum
gun

guy
ha
had
ha-ha
hair
haircut
half
halfway
hall
Halloween
ham
hamburger
hammer
hamper
hand
handkerchief
handle
hang
hanger
hanging
happen
happy
hard
hardly
has
hat
hate
have
hay
he
head
headache
healthy
heap
hear
heard
heart
heat
heater
heaven
heavy
hedge
heel
held
helicopter
hello
helmet
help
helper
helping
hem
hen
her
here
hers
herself
hey
hi
hid
hide
high
highway
hill
him
himself
his
hit
hold
holding
hole
holler
holster
home
honey
hood
hook
hooked
horray
hop

hope
horn
horse
horseshoe
hose
hospital
hot
hotel
hour
house
how
hug
huge
huh
hula
hundred
hung
hungry
hunt
hunting
hurray
hurry
hurt
husband
I
ice
ice-skate
icicle
icy
idea
if
important
in
Indian
inside
instant
instead
into
invitation
invite
iron
ironing
is
island
it
its
jack
jacket
jack-o'-lantern
jail
jam
janitor
January
jar
jeans
jello
jelly
jet
jingle
job
join
joke
juice
July
jump
June
jungle
junk
just
kangaroo
keep
keeping
kept
key
kick
kid
kill
kind

kindergarten
king
kiss
kitchen
kite
kitten
kitty
Kleenex
knee
knew
knife
knit
knitting
knob
knock
knot
know
lace
ladder
lady
laid
lake
lamb
lamp
land
lantern
lap
large
lasso
last
late
laugh
laundry
law
lawn
lay
lazy
lead
leader
leaf
leak
lean
learn
leather
leave
left
leg
lemon
lemonade
lesson
let
letter
lettuce
library
license
lick
licking
lie
lifesaver
lift
light
like
line
lining
lion
lip
lipstick
listen
lit
little
live
living
lock
log
lollipop
lollypop
long
look

loop
loose
lose
lost
lot
lots
loud
love
lovely
lover
low
luck
lumber
lump
lunch
lying
ma
machine
mad
made
magazine
magic
magnet
maid
mail
mailbox
mailman
main
make
making
mama
mamma
man
manner
many
marble
March
marked
market
marshmallow
mask
match
material
matter
mattress
May
maybe
me
mean
meant
measles
measure
meat
medicine
meet
meeting
melt
member
men
meow
merry
merry-go-round
mess
met
metal
mice
middle
might
mile
milk
milkman
million
mind
mine
minute
mirror
*miss

*Also capitalized forms.

missing
mistake
mister
mitten
mix
mixed
mixer
mommy
Monday
money
monkey
monster
month
moo
moon
mop
more
morning
most
motel
mother
motor
motorboat
mountain
mouse
mouth
move
movie
moving
mow
Mr.
Mrs.
much
mud
muddy
mumps
music
must
my
myself
nail
name
nap
napkin
naughty
navy
near
nearly
neck
necklace
need
needle
neighbor
nest
net
never
new
news
newspaper
next
nice
nickel
night
nighttime
nine
nineteen
no
nobody
noise
noisy
none
noon
nose
not
note
nothing
November
now

number
nurse
nursery
nut
nylon
oar
oat
oatmeal
obey
ocean
o'clock
October
of
off
office
often
oh
oil
OK
okay
old
olive
on
once
one
onion
only
open
opening
operate
operation
or
orange
orchestra
ornament
other
ouch
our
ours
out
outdoors
outfit
outlaw
outside
oven
over
owl
own
pack
package
pad
page
paid
pail
paint
painting
pair
pajamas
pan
pancake
pants
papa
paper
parade
pardon
parent
park
parrot
part
partner
party
pass
passenger
past
paste
pat
patient
paw
pay

pea
peach
peanut
pear
peek
peel
peep
peg
pen
pencil
penny
people
pepper
perfume
permanent
person
pet
petticoat
phone
phonograph
piano
pick
picked
pickle
picnic
picture
pie
piece
pig
pigeon
pile
pill
pillow
pilot
pin
pinch
pineapple
pink
pipe
pit
pitcher
place
plain
plane
plant
plastic
plate
play
playground
playhouse
please
plenty
plow
plug
pocket
pocketbook
poem
point
pointed
poison
poke
pole
police
policeman
polish
polite
pond
pony
ponytail
pool
poor
pop
popcorn
popsicle
porch
post
pot
potato

pound
pour
powder
power
pray
prayer
present
president
press
pretend
pretty
pretzel
print
prize
probably
program
promise
protect
pudding
puddle
pull
pump
pumpkin
punch
puppet
puppy

purple
purse
push
pushing
pussy
put
puzzle
quarter
queen
question
quick
quiet
quit
quite
rabbit
race
radiator
radio
radish
raft
rag
railroad
rain
rainbow
raincoat
rainy
raise

rake
ran
ranch
rang
rat
rather
reach
read
reading
ready
real
really
reason
recess
record
red
regular
reindeer
reins
remember
remind
repair
report
rest
ribbon
rich
ride

riding
rifle
right
ring
ripe
river
road
roar
roast
rock
rocket
rod
rode
roll
roof
room
rooster
root
rope
rose
rotten
round
row
rub
rubber
rubbers
rubbish
rug
ruler
run
rung
running
rush
sack
sad
saddle
safe
said
sail
sailboat
sailing
sailor
salad
salt
salute
same
sand
sandal
sandbox
sandwich
sang
sat
Saturday
sauce
save
saw
say
saying
scare
scared
scarf
school
scissors
scout
scrap
scratch
scream
screen
screw
scribble
scrub
sea
seal
seat
second
secret
see
seed

seem
seen
self
sell
send
sent
September
serve
service
set
seven
seventeen
sew
sewing
shade
shadow
shake
shaker
shall
shampoo
shape
share
sharp
shave
she
sheep
sheet
shelf
shell
shepherd
sheriff
shine
shingle
shiny
ship
shirt
shiver
shoe
shoot
shop
short
shot
should
shoulder
shout
shovel
show
shower
shrimp
shut
sick
side
sidewalk
sight
sign
silk
silly
silo
silver
simple
sing
sink
sir
sissy
sister
sit
sitting
six
sixteen
size
skate
skeleton
skin
skinny
skip
skirt
skunk
sky

slap
sled
sleep
sleepy
sleeve
sleigh
slept
slice
slide
slip
slipper
slippery
slow
slowly
small
smart
smash
smell
smile
smock
smoke
smooth
snack
snake
snap
sneeze
snow
snowball
snowman
snowplow
so
soap
sock
soda
sofa
soft
sold
soldier
some
somebody
someone
someplace
something
sometime
sometimes
somewhere
son
song
soon
sore
sorry
sound
soup
sour
space
spaceship
spaghetti
spank
spanking
spark
speak
speaking
special
speed
speedboat
spell
spend
spider
spill
spin
splash
spoil
sponge
spooky
spoon

spot
spread
spring
sprinkle
sprinkler
square
squeak
squeeze
squirrel
squirt
stage
stagecoach
stair
stall
stamp
stand
standing
star
start
state
station
stay
steak
steal
steam
steel
steer
stem
step
stick
sticker
sticky
still
sting
stir
stitch
stocking
stole
stomach
stone
stood
stool
stop
store
storm
story
stove
straight
strap
straw
strawberry
stream
street
streetcar
stretch
strike
string
strip
stripe
strong
struck
stuck
stuff
stung
stupid
such
sucker
sugar
suit
suitcase
summer
sun
sunburn
Sunday
sung
sunny
sunshine
supper

suppose
supposed
sure
surprise
swam
sweater
sweep
sweet
swell
swim
swimming
swing
swinging
switch
sword
table
tablecloth
tablet
tack
tadpole
tag
tail
take
taken
taking
talk
tall
tan
tap
tape
tar
taste
tattletale
taught
taxi
tea
teach
teacher
tear
tease
teeth
telephone
telescope
television
tell
temperature
ten
tent
terrible
test
Texas
than
thank
Thanksgiving
that
the
their
them
then
there
these
they
thick
thin
thing
think
thinking
thirsty
thirteen
thirty
this
those
though
thought
thousand
thread
three
threw

throat
through
throw
thumb
thunder
Thursday
ticket
tide
tie
tiger
tight
till
time
times
tin
tiny
tip
tire
tired
tissue
to
toast
toaster
today
toe
together
toilet
told
tomat
tomorrow
ton
tongue
tonight
too
took
tool
toot
tooth
toothbrush
toothpaste
toothpick
top
tore
torn
toss
touch
touched
touching
towel
tower
town
toy
trace
track
tractor
traffic
trailer
train
tray
treasure
treat
tree
triangle
trick
tricycle
tried
trim
trimming
trip
trouble
trout
truck
true
trunk
truth
try
trying
tub

tube
Tuesday
tug
tumble
tunnel
turkey
turn
turning
turtle
TV
twelve
twenty
twice
twin
twirl
twist
to
two
type
typewriter
ugly
umbrella
uncle
uncover
under
underneath
understand
underwear
uniform
unless
untie
until
up
upon
upside
upstairs
uptown
us
use
used
vacation
vacuum
valentine
vanilla
vase
vegetable
veil
very
vine
violet
violin
visit
voice
vote
wade
waffle
wagon
wait
wake
walk
walking
wall
wallet
walnut
want
war
warm
was
wash
washing
Washington
waste
watch
water
watermelon
wave
wax
way
we

wear
wearing
weather
wedding
Wednesday
weed
week
weekend
weigh
welcome
well
went
were
west
wet
whale
what
wheel
when
whenever
where
which
while
whisker
whisper
whistle
white
who
whole
whose
why
wide
wife
wiggle
wild
will
win
wind
window
windshield
windy
wing
winter
wipe
wire
wish
witch
with
without
woke
wolf
woman
won
wonder
wonderful
wood
wooden
woods
wool
word
wore
work
worked
working
works
world
worm
would
wrap
wreck
wrecked
wrestle
wrestling
write
writing
wrong
wrote
yard

yea

yeah

year

yell

yellow

yes

yesterday

yet

you

young

your

yours

yourself

zipper

zoo

APPENDIX B

PROPER NAMES

Abby
Abigail
Adam
Adele
Adrienne
Agnes
Al
Alan
Albert
Alex
Alexander
Alice
Alfred
Allan
Allen
Allison
Amy
Anderson
Andrea
Andrew
Andy
Angela
Anita
Ann
Anna
Anne
Annette
Annie
Anthony
April
Audrey
Archie
Arlene
Arnold
Art
Arthur
Barbara
Barry
Bart
Bea
Beatrice
Becky
Ben
Benjamin
Bernadette
Bernard
Bernice
Bernie
Bert
Bessie
Beth
Betsy
Betty
Bev
Beverly
Bill
Billy
Bob
Bobbie
Bobby
Bonnie
Boyd
Brad
Brenda
Brent
Brian
Brigit
Brown
Bruce

Bud
Buddy
Burt
Cal
Calvin
Candace
Cara
Carla
Carl
Carol
Carolyn
Carrie
Cary
Catherine
Cathleen
Cathy
Cecilia
Charlene
Charles
Charlie
Charlotte
Cheryl
Chester
Chet
Chris
Christine
Christopher
Chuck
Cindy
Claire
Clark
Clara
Cliff
Clifford
Clyde
Colleen
Connie
Constance
Cora
Craig
Curt
Curtis
Cynthia
Dale
Dan
Dana
Daniel
Danny
Darrel
Dave
David
Davis
Dean
Debby
Deborah
Debra
Denise
Dennis
Denny
Derek
Diana
Diane
Dick
Dinah
Dolores
Don
Donald
Donna
Doreen
Doris
Dorothy
Dot
Doug
Douglas
Dudley

Dwayne
Dwight
Earl
Ed
Eddie
Edgar
Edith
Edmund
Edna
Edward
Edwin
Eileen
Elaine
Eleanor
Elizabeth
Ella
Ellen
Ellis
Eloise
Elsie
Emily
Eric
Ernest
Ernie
Esther

Ethel
Eugene
Eunice
Eva
Eve
Evelyn
Faith
Fay
Faye
Florence
Fran
Frances
Francis
Frank
Fred
Freddie
Frederick
Gail
Gary
Gay
Gene
Genevieve
George
Gerald
Geraldine

Gerry
Gertrude
Gil
Gilbert
Ginger
Ginny
Glen
Glenn
Gloria
Gordon
Grace
Green
Greg
Gregory
Gwen
Gwendolyn
Hal
Hall
Hank
Harold
Harriet
Harris
Harry
Harvey
Hazel

Heather
Heidi
Helen
Henry
Herb
Herbert
Herman
Hill
Holly
Hope
Howard
Howie
Hubert
Hugh
Imogene
Irene
Isabel
Jack
Jackie
Jackson
Jacob
Jacqueline
Jake
James
Jan
Jane
Janet
Janice
Jay
Jean
Jeannette
Jeannie
Jeannine
Jeff
Jeffrey
Jennie
Jennifer
Jerome
Jerry
Jessica
Jill
Jim
Jimmy
Jo
Joan
Joanna
Joanne
Jody
Joe
Joel
John
Johnny
Johnson
Jon
Jonathan
Jones
Joseph
Josephine
Joy
Joyce
Judith
Judy
Julia
Julie
June
Karen
Kate
Katherine
Kathleen
Kathryn
Kathy
Katie
Kay
Keith
Ken
Kenneth
Kenny
Kent
Kevin

Kirk
Kitty
Kristen
Kurt
Lana
Lance
Lanny
Larry
Laura
Laurie
Lawrence
Lee
Len
Leon
Leonard
Les
Leslie
Lester
Lew
Lewis
Libby
Lil
Lillian
Linda
Lisa
Lloyd

Lois
Lola
Lon
Lora
Loretta
Lori
Lorraine
Lou
Louie
Louis
Louise
Lucille
Lucy
Lynn
Mabel
Mac
Mack
Madeline
Maggie
Malcolm
Manny
Marcia
Margaret
Margery
Margie
Margo

Marguerite
Marian
Marie
Marilyn
Marion
Marjorie
Mark
Marlene
Marsha
Martha
Martin
Mary
Marvin
Matt
Matthew
Maureen
Maurice
Max
May
Melanie
Melinda
Melissa
Melvin
Michael
Michelle
Mickey

Mike
Mildred
Miles
Miller
Milt
Milton
Molly
Moore
Morris
Myron
Nadine
Nan
Nancy
Naomi
Nat
Natalie
Nathan
Nathaniel
Neal
Ned
Neil
Nellie
Nelson
Nicholas
Nick
Nora
Noreen
Norma
Oliver
Olivia
Owen
Pam
Pamela
Parker
Pat
Patricia
Patrick
Patsy
Patty
Paul
Paula
Pauline
Peggy
Penelope
Penny
Pete
Peter
Peterson
Phil
Phillip
Phyllis
Polly
Priscilla
Rachel
Rae
Ralph
Randolph
Randy
Ray
Raymond
Rebecca
Reed
Rex
Richard
Rick
Rita
Rob
Robert
Roberts
Roberta
Robin
Robinson
Rodney
Roger
Roland
Ron
Ronald
Ronnie

Rosalie
Rose
Rosemary
Ross
Roy
Rudolph
Rudy
Russell
Ruth
Sally
Sam
Sammy
Samuel
Sandra
Sandy
Sara
Sarah
Scott
Sean
Sharon
Sheila
Shelley
Sherman
Sherry
Shirley
Sid
Sidney
Smith
Spencer
Stan
Stanley
Stella
Stephanie
Stephen
Steve
Stewart
Stu
Stuart
Sue
Susan
Susanne
Susie
Sylvia
Taylor
Ted
Terry
Thelma
Theodore
Theresa
Thomas
Thompson
Tim
Timothy
Tina
Toby
Todd
Tom
Tommy
Toni
Tony
Trudy
Turner
Valerie
Van
Vance
Vera
Vic
Vicky
Victor
Victoria
Virginia
Vivian
Walker
Walt
Walter
Wanda
Ward
Warren

Wayne

Wendy

Wesley

White

Wilbur

Will

William

Williams

Wilson

Young

APPENDIX C

LITERARY, FICTIONAL, AND HISTORICAL NAMES

Alice in Wonderland
Annie Oakley
Black Sambo
Bugs Bunny
Captain Hook
Disneyland
Davy Crockett
Donald Duck
Goldilocks
Humpty Dumpty
Jack and Jill
Jesus
Jesus Christ
Lassie
Little Red Riding Hood
Mickey Mouse
Mother Goose
Mother Hubbard
Peter Cottontail
Peter Pan
Peter Rabbit
Rudolph
Santa
Santa Claus
The Three Bears
Tinker Bell
The Ugly Duckling

APPENDIX D

CONTRACTIONS

ain't	I'm	they've
aren't	isn't	wasn't
can't	it'd	we'd
couldn't	it'll	we'll
didn't	it's	we're
doesn't	I've	weren't
don't	let's	we've
hadn't	mustn't	won't
hasn't	she'd	wouldn't
haven't	she'll	you'd
he'd	she's	you'll
he'll	shouldn't	you're
he's	they'd	you've
I'd	they'll	
I'll	they're	

APPENDIX E

PHRASES

all right
animal cracker
bean blower
billy goat
bubble gum
chicken pox
Christmas tree
Coca Cola
dining room
dump truck
Easter bunny
Easter egg
every time
ferris wheel
finger paint
fire engine
fire station
gas station
ginger ale
hot dog
ice cream
jelly bean
kitty cat
lawn mower
machine gun
north pole
peanut butter
post office
potato chip
record player
roller skate
rolling pin
station wagon
steering wheel
Sunday school
tape recorder
washing machine
White House

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